

TARIFF CAUCUS FAILS OF MAJORITY VOTE

Forty-five Democratic Senators,
Three Short of Senate Tie,
Pledge Support.

DROP BINDING RESOLUTION

Compromise Measure Adopted—
Leaders Say They'll Have
49 Votes for Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Forty-five Democratic Senators rose at the caucus this afternoon and pledged themselves absolutely and unconditionally to support the tariff bill as the caucus has approved it and to vote for no amendments unless they are approved by the Finance Committee for the caucus.

Two more Democratic Senators—Newlands of Nevada and Shafroth of Colorado—said that it was their present intention to support the bill but they declined to be bound by any resolutions of the caucus or to pledge themselves unconditionally.

These pledges, including the limited promises of Newlands and Shafroth, give the Democratic leaders two less than a majority of the Senate.

Two Senators, Randall and Thornton of Louisiana, announced that they would not support the bill in the form in which the Senate caucus has left it. Two other Democratic Senators were absent—Culberson of Texas, who is ill at Atlantic City, but who will support the bill, and Hitchcock of Nebraska, who voluntarily absented himself after the caucus rejected his amendment imposing a graduated tax on the manufacture of tobacco.

Claim a Majority of Two.

The Democrats declared after the caucus adjourned that they had pledged of a sufficient number of votes to pass the bill. They claimed 49 out of 51 Democratic votes. Forty-nine will give them a majority of two, but if one of the Senators on the Democratic side should change his mind and cast his vote with the Republicans there will be a tie. The Democrats in that event could still rely on the vote of the Vice-President to determine the issue in their favor.

The fact of the matter is, though, that the situation is too close for the comfort of the President and his supporters. They had hoped through caucus action to insure absolutely a majority vote for the bill, but they not only failed in this but were obliged to abandon their attempt to put through a resolution binding the party to the flat acceptance of the measure.

The caucus met at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was in session more than three hours. In place of the original resolution, which was drawn in the same form as that which passed the House caucus and which was designed to bind Democratic Senators unconditionally to support the bill, a compromise resolution was offered when it was apparent that the binding resolution could not command the votes of enough Democrats to give a majority.

The Compromise Resolution.

The resolution as finally adopted reads: "Resolved, That the tariff bill agreed to by this conference in its amended form is declared to be a party measure and we urge its undivided support as a duty by Democratic Senators without amendment; provided, however, that the conference or the Finance Committee may, after reference or otherwise, propose amendments to the bill."

Forty-five Senators voted for this resolution, three short of a majority of the Senate. One voted against it, Senator Newlands of Nevada, and three refused to vote, Thornton and Randall of Louisiana and Shafroth of Colorado. There were two absentees.

In a statement made public at the close of the caucus Senator John W. Kern, leader of the majority in the Senate, said:

"Previous to the adoption of the resolution, upon a roll call for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion of Senators, forty-seven Senators declared their intention to vote for the bill and against amendments, not approved by the Finance Committee or the conference."

With the adjournment of the caucus the work of reconstructing the tariff bill has been completed practically. The only other business transacted in the caucus was the adoption of a motion postponing the date at which the duties on wool shall be effective so that free raw wool shall not begin on December 1 and the decreased duties on the manufactures of wool shall not go into effect until January 1.

Leaders Conciliatory.

The situation that confronts the Democratic leaders is serious. From the time the caucus met until it adjourned their attitude was one of conciliation and compromise to prevent an insurrection in their ranks.

To hold Senator Walsh of Montana in line the leaders were compelled to reject the report made by the Finance Committee this morning fixing the date at which the new wool duty should go into effect and to make a later date.

When Senator Walsh brought the matter up just before the roll call which was designed to bind Senators he was advised that the matter would be taken up later in the day. He insisted on immediate action and dictated the dates when the lower duties shall become effective.

The committee had recommended October 1 as the date when free raw wool should become effective. On Senator Walsh's demand it was postponed for two months.

The committee had reported this morning in favor of December 1 as the date when the lower duties on the manufactures of wool should become effective. On Senator Walsh's demand this was postponed another month. With these concessions the Senator from Montana subsided and is counted upon as a supporter of the bill.

Not Individually Binding.

A reading of the resolution adopted by the caucus is conclusive to any one that it is binding upon no individual Senator. It is an expression of opinion that it is a "party measure" and the caucus goes no further than to "urge" its undivided support as a duty by Democratic Senators.

Those who refuse to vote for it or are absent may put their own construction on what constitutes their "duty." Before the caucus adjourned the Democratic members of the Finance Committee had practically pledged themselves to reconvene and consider proposed amendments at any time such amendments may be offered.

Furthermore, the caucus did not adjourn sine die, but at the call of the chairman this indicates clearly that the Democratic leaders realize that they may be called on to modify the bill in order to get it passed.

MOTOR BOAT PARTY IN PERIL

Hung Up on a Rock in the Hudson at 2 in the Morning.

TARRYTOWN, July 7.—Residents of Phillips Manor rescued Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Hubert of 391 Central Park West, Manhattan, and John F. Kaufman of Carnegie Hall from Mr. Hubert's motorboat which was in peril.

Mr. Hubert had been to Rockland Lake and on his way home the boat ran on a rock about 300 feet off shore. Mrs. Hubert's cries aroused Mr. and Mrs. James Bushford, who woke up other neighbors. They drove in automobiles to the river and the rays from their searchlight showed the peril of the boat. Guy P. Morton swam out to the boat with a rope, and assisted by Paul Furstberg made the rope fast to the post. Mr. Hubert, holding his wife in his arms, pulled himself ashore along the rope. Mrs. Hubert was taken to the home of Henry Stewart in Phillips Manor.

The boat was got off to-day uninjured.

WORK ON CURRENCY BILL BEGINS TO-DAY

Democratic Committeemen Will Consider It Section by Section.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Democrats of the House Committee on Banking and Currency got a start to-day on the Administration currency bill. After a long conference a decision was reached that beginning to-morrow the measure would be considered section by section until a report had been prepared.

Representative Glass of Virginia, chairman of the committee, said that he was not prepared to say when the bill would be reported to the House. He intimated, however, that it would not be asked to begin debate on the measure until early in August.

Despite the agreement reached to-day the Democrats of the House committee are divided on the banking and currency question. "At least four members of the committee take exception to certain provisions of the bill, notably the paragraph that authorizes the retirement of the 2 per cent bonds now used for circulation purposes."

Representative Eagle of the committee said that he believed the measure was necessary for the country and that he is preparing a bill in conjunction with Representative Henry of Texas, the radical leader. Mr. Eagle insists that the new banking and currency system should be administered solely by the Government without regard to the banks. He wants the Government to issue notes based on gold and credit, and declares that the Federal Reserve Board must be a Government institution from top to bottom.

The effect of the harmony conference at the White House some weeks ago has passed away. Radical Democrats on the committee are resentful over what they regard as "interference" by the Administration, and privately these members declare that the banking and currency bill to be considered by the House will differ from the one that bears the brand of the Administration.

Realizing that a serious situation exists in the committee the House leaders are beginning to conciliate the radicals. They know that unless the insurgents are checked the plan of the Administration to pass a currency bill at this session will be knocked into a cocked hat. So Leader Underwood, who is out of town, will be asked to use his abilities on the recalcitrants immediately upon his return.

The Administration also will go to work in an effort to straighten out the situation. It is necessary for the Democrats to hold nearly all their forces together to get a report on the bill. There are twenty-one members on the committee. Of this number fourteen are Democrats, six Republicans and one Bull Moose. It would take only four desertions to tie up the committee, and there are at least four Democrats on the committee who are regarded at this time as very uncertain. House leaders still believe a banking and currency law will be enacted at this session.

MOSQUITO HIS DEATH LURE.

Falls From Window Trying to Swat a Slinger and Is Killed.

Frank Donovan, who lived in the Newark almshouse, saw a big mosquito entering his window on the third floor yesterday morning, tried to swat it, missed and fell out.

His head hit a stone sidewalk 35 feet beneath and he died in a few minutes. He was 60 years old.

Yellowstone Park Canadian Rockies

A 22-day personally-conducted tour through America's wonderland. Six and one-half days among the geysers, lakes and canyons of Yellowstone Park; a day in Portland; visits to Victoria and Vancouver; daylight ride through the Canadian Rockies with side trips to the Great Glacier of the Selkirk, Lake Louise, and drive through the Canadian National Park at Banff.

Leave Saturday, August 9. Round-trip rate from New York, covering necessary expenses, \$275.

Ask Ticket Agents for booklet, or address O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Pennsylvania Railroad

self to reconvene and consider proposed amendments at any time such amendments may be offered.

Furthermore, the caucus did not adjourn sine die, but at the call of the chairman this indicates clearly that the Democratic leaders realize that they may be called on to modify the bill in order to get it passed.

Furthermore, the caucus did not adjourn sine die, but at the call of the chairman this indicates clearly that the Democratic leaders realize that they may be called on to modify the bill in order to get it passed.

Furthermore, the caucus did not adjourn sine die, but at the call of the chairman this indicates clearly that the Democratic leaders realize that they may be called on to modify the bill in order to get it passed.

LARGE SUM INVOLVED IN KUHN'S FAILURE

Between \$155,000,000 and \$175,000,000 Tied Up in Various Concerns.

NO LOSSES IN NEW YORK

Banks Here Having Dealings With Pittsburghers Had Only Good Paper.

An amount totalling between \$155,000,000 and \$175,000,000 in bank resources, bonds and stocks of over forty public utility companies and the finances of a private banking house, is involved in the failure of the Kuhns of Pittsburgh, through the suspension of the two national banks they controlled, and the receiverships for their private banking firm and the great American Water Works and Guarantee Company, one of the most hugely capitalized public utility concerns in the country, which the Kuhns controlled.

In the memory of banking men here, the suspension of the First-Second National Bank alone, not considering the closing of the allied First National Bank of McKeesport, and the receiverships for the banks and utility company, was said to be one of the largest, if not the record size failure for a national bank.

The First-Second National has total liabilities of close to \$400,000,000, with \$3,400,000 capital, \$2,011,169 surplus and undivided profits and \$32,029,595 deposits. The First National Bank of McKeesport has liabilities of \$4,241,000 with a capital of \$300,000, a surplus of \$559,454 and deposits of \$3,387,283.

Controls More Than 40 Companies.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company, the largest company in the country engaged in constructing and operating other water works companies, gas, electric light, heat and power concerns, irrigation plants and electric interurban lines, controls over forty such companies whose securities aggregate \$110,718,800, of which \$73,128,800 consists of stocks of the subsidiaries held by the controlling company. The subsidiaries have a funded debt of \$37,589,000. The controlling company itself has a capital stock of \$10,000,000 common and \$10,000,000 8 per cent preferred.

Bankers here said that New York institutions would be in no degree affected by possible loss. Representatives of correspondent banks here for the closed Pittsburgh institution also considered that other Pittsburgh institutions were not likely to be involved or to suffer to a dangerous degree.

The feeling was expressed, however, that the simultaneous suspensions and receiverships would bring out unpleasant details regarding large schemes for financing under the hand of the Kuhns, particularly involving over extended financing of irrigation schemes in which large volumes of capital were sunk by the banks.

The First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh and the First National Bank of McKeesport had a large number of correspondents among the banks of this city. Among them are the Chase National Bank, the Seaboard National Bank, the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the National City Bank, the Fourth National Bank, the Merchants National Bank and Kountze Brothers.

New York Banks Not Affected. The heads of these banks were unanimous in saying that New York banks would not be affected.

James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank, said: "The First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh does not owe this bank a dollar, directly or indirectly. It has a splendid balance to its credit this morning, besides having on special deposit with us a large amount of first class Stock Exchange readily saleable bonds."

A Burton Hepburn, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, said: "The Pittsburgh banks owe this bank nothing. I do not expect that the suspension will have any effect locally."

At the National City Bank it was said that the bank owed it nothing. At the Seaboard National and other correspondent banks it was said that the Pittsburgh bank had a credit balance.

Announcement of the suspension of the big Pittsburgh bank was not altogether a surprise. The receivership of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, the chief sponsors for the bank, caused no astonishment.

Bank's History Spelled Trouble.

The history of the bank in the last three years spelled trouble that would sooner or later come to a crisis, said bankers here yesterday.

W. S. Kuhn, who became president after the merger, and J. S. Kuhn are the leaders in the public utility works of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn & Co., which was incorporated about eight years ago. Their principal activity has been in the American Water Works and Guarantee Company, which they dominate. They are wide advertisers and have sold their public utility stocks broadly over the country, in rural as well as city communities. The partnership was formed in 1882. They are incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of \$500,000. James S. Kuhn is chairman of the board of directors and his brother, W. S. Kuhn, is vice-president.

They went into the irrigation projects with great enthusiasm when irrigation schemes were first heard of. The largest was the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 and a funded debt of \$7,249,000.

All in One Big Company.

This irrigation company and others are now a part of the American Water Works and Guarantee Company. This holds over forty companies, the chief of which are the West Penn Traction and Water Power Company of Pennsylvania, a \$27,000,000 concern, the St. Joseph Water Company, Missouri; the City Water Company of East St. Louis and Granite City, the South Pittsburgh Water Company and the Birmingham Water Works Company of Alabama.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company in its statement of May 1 last showed an excellent balance sheet, with a surplus of \$1,782,704. Of its earnings for the year there was a surplus available for dividends of \$1,704,500, of which its dividend on the preferred stock would have taken only \$600,000. There were, however, notes

and accounts receivable amounting to \$10,786,750.

The securities of the American Water Works and Guarantee Company have been salable with difficulty of late. Few of the bonds held here. The \$10,000,000 preferred stock is listed on the Stock Exchange. The last sale was at 95 about ten days ago. There was no bid for the stock yesterday on the exchange. Practically none of the stock is held in Wall Street. The last bid and asked price was 90 and 99. The high for the stock this year was 99 and the low 95.

The Kuhns have not been in high favor with New York bankers of conservative type for some time and comparatively little money has been loaned to them from here.

A large amount of the securities of the American Water Works and Guarantee Company has been sold abroad. Large amounts have been purchased in France, and bankers yesterday deplored the additional blow to American securities in the French market that the receivership would bring on top of the Frisco affair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia denied it was largely interested in the failed Pittsburgh bank. The bank is a depository of the road. Vice-Presidents Taylor and Turner of the Pennsylvania company are directors.

BANK WAS SAVED BEFORE.

Ex-Comptroller Murray Came Near Accepting Presidency.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—An interesting story has been revived here as the result of the closing of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh this morning—a story extending back for three years during which the bank several times was on the verge of closing its doors.

The story goes back to a time in the Taft Administration when Lawrence O. Murray was Comptroller of the Currency and his deputy was the present deputy Comptroller, Thomas P. Kane, who is now acting Comptroller and who closed the First-Second National of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Kane, who came into the office many years ago, adhered to the traditional policy of appointing a receiver as soon as a bank was found to be insolvent.

Mr. Murray prided himself on the fact that he could adjust the affairs of a bank threatened with insolvency or actually insolvent without calling in a receiver, and in doing this he would induce another local national bank to take over the affairs of the tottering institution and liquidate it. Under Comptroller Murray there were few cases of bank failures, but there were many cases of "voluntary liquidations."

Telling Acted for Murray.

Oscar L. Telling, a bank examiner, who was an official of the First National of Pittsburgh, but resigned after the consolidation, was one of Comptroller Murray's advisers and the agent the Comptroller used in bringing about these enforced liquidations.

Mr. Kane disapproved of the new policy. His disapproval went so far that at one time he was practically ignored by Comptroller Murray and business that would have gone to him in due course as the first deputy was turned over to Mr. Telling, the second deputy.

Under such conditions nearly three years ago the Pittsburgh bank came under observation by the Comptroller's office. Its affairs were found to be hopelessly involved, and Comptroller Murray, acting with the advice of Mr. Telling, served notice on the bank, then the First National, that it must liquidate nearly \$1,000,000 of paper that was carrying as worthless, and its impaired capital and get new blood into its management.

Offered Place to Murray.

In this situation the shareholders of the bank finally turned to Mr. Murray, the Comptroller, and offered him the presidency. He agreed to accept it at a salary of \$25,000 a year provided his associate, Mr. Telling, could become vice-president. The shareholders are reported to have balked at the suggestion of taking over Mr. Telling. Murray never took the place.

Later the necessity for a reorganization of the management of the bank being further impressed on the shareholders they entered into a contract with O. L. Telling by which he went to Pittsburgh with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency to take a position of authority at the head of the institution. He received a contract for a certain salary to cover a term of years, and in addition was voted a cash bonus from the bank's funds of approximately \$20,000. The action of the directors in voting the bonus to Mr. Telling was criticised, as was the whole arrangement leading up to his going into the institution.

A. Platt Andrew, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs, investigated the matter and complained to Comptroller Murray. Finally the case was turned over to Secretary MacVeagh, who, after reviewing it, held Comptroller Murray and Mr. Telling to be blameless in the matter.

At one time a Congress investigation of the action of the Comptroller's office was considered.

ARREST FOR COASTER KILLINGS.

Signal System Good, Says Prosecutor, but It Wasn't Fool Proof.

Michael Pirado, the switchman on the aeroplane coaster at Palisades Amusement Park, was arrested yesterday at Fort Lee by County Detective Blauvelt of Bergen county in connection with Sunday night's collision on the coaster in which Motorman Frank Le Clair and Arthur Olson of the Bronx lost their lives and a score were injured, two of whom were in a critical condition last night.

Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright said yesterday, after thorough inspection of the coaster and its electrical devices, that he learned that when Le Clair, whose car crashed into the stalled car at the foot of the dip, reached the block signal at which the crash occurred he found the red light set against him.

"Le Clair asked Pirado what the trouble was," the prosecutor said, "and Pirado, an informed, stooped down to the box containing the lever and pulled it. This gave Le Clair a clear signal and also threw on the power in the third rail which enabled him to proceed. Pirado admitted the block was still at danger, but having lost sight of the car ahead he simply concluded the block system was out of order. His carelessness resulted in this awful accident. My inspection revealed that this popular coaster is better protected with safety devices than some of our best railroads."

Pirado was held in \$5,000 bail, charged with manslaughter. He says the motorman told him to pull the lever.

McAneny Boomerang Organized.

Friends of Borough President McAneny have started an organization in the interest of his re-election. Mr. McAneny has withheld his personal backing from the scheme on the ground that he does not want to be in the position of one fighting for nomination.

BIG PITTSBURG BANK IS CLOSED

Continued from First Page.

Keesport, near here, the officials of the First National Bank of McKeesport, the largest banking institution at that place, closed its doors. A notice was posted on the doors saying that the best interest of all the depositors would be served by closing the bank for the present. This action avoided a run on the bank.

Hundreds of persons, many of them foreigners, congregated about the doors of the place, but there was no disorder. W. S. Kuhn, president of the First National Bank of this city, was the president of the First National Bank of McKeesport. Hundreds of depositors this morning began drawing their funds from the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, in which the Kuhn interests are also paramount.

W. J. Jones, treasurer of the bank, said: "The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings has \$5,000,000 on hand for any emergency. Of course we are affected by the closing of the First-Second National Bank only because people who were uneasy will want to withdraw their money. We are paying now on the presentation of passbooks up to \$50. This we are not compelled to do and we may refuse to pay any amount except after the customary notice required on time deposits, even if the account is as low as \$1. We have \$5,000,000 in gold cash on hand, we have \$5,000,000 quick assets which we can convert into cash at any emergency. We have no doubt at all as to the outcome and can meet any emergency whatever."

Expected by Clearing House. A meeting of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association was held this afternoon. At the conclusion the following statement was made through its officers:

"The closing of the First-Second National Bank by the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency was not entirely unexpected by this association, and it was therefore prepared for the crisis. The members of the Clearing House are all in good condition and we believe that the banks and trust companies in the city of Pittsburgh as a whole are prepared for any emergency."

"It will take several days to arrange for the transfer of accounts and the careful handling of checks made on the First-Second National Bank. We therefore ask the indulgence of the public and request that they will help in every way possible to assist in the solution of the problem which confronts the Clearing House committee and the banks."

All of the bankers who attended the meeting of the association were optimistic and the situation was said to be much better than many expected it would be.

As far as could be learned no further trouble is anticipated. It was said that the Clearing House committee had the situation well in hand and that many of the assistance from outside cities had been received, but that there appeared no necessity for the acceptance of any of these offers.

W. S. Kuhn Active in Business.

W. S. Kuhn, president of the closed institution, for years has been a prominent figure in local financial affairs. In addition to being connected with the First-Second National Bank he is an officer and director in the Commonwealth Trust Company, the Commercial National Bank, the Colonial Trust Company, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, the First National Bank of McKeesport and the American Water Works and Guarantee Company and all its subsidiaries. He was president of the West Penn Traction and Lighting System from its inception and his energy and efforts have been responsible for its success.

James M. Young, cashier of the Second National Bank, was made cashier of the First-Second National Bank at the time the merger took place.

Mr. Kuhn's return to the city is expected in a few days, as soon as the condition of his wife permits. She was in a critical condition yesterday, but word received to-day by friends here is that her condition is much improved.

Retiree After Consolidation.

Oscar L. Telling, former chief of the reports division of the Comptroller's office, was president of the First National Bank until the consolidation with the Second, when he became vice-president of the new bank, from which position he resigned recently.

A plan to consolidate the Exchange National Bank with the First National failed. Then the Second National was consolidated with the First. The First National had taken about \$500,000 to build its magnificent new building, and when it had to replace the money it had to sell the building to an Eastern corporation. Some well known people of Pittsburgh who were stockholders or depositors in the First National have withdrawn since the consolidation.

The First-Second National Bank opened under the new arrangement in this year. The directors are T. D. Chantler, W. L. Curry, R. D. Elwood, William McConway, F. C. Osburn, E. B. Taylor, W. C. Fowles, Jr., Frank S. Wilcock, L. L. McClelland, J. M. Young, William Y. Humphries, John A. Beck, F. H. Denny, James S. Kuhn, William S. Kuhn, Frank B. Nimick, J. Rogers Flannery, Charles H. Friend, L. M. Plummer, J. H. Purdy, C. A. Wolfe, Eugene Rex Flinn and W. G. Rock. The

president is W. S. Kuhn and the vice-presidents are J. M. Young and William McConway. J. M. Young is the cashier.

In the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, on which there was a run to-day, are deposited thousands of dollars saved by school children. Throughout the city and in adjoining boroughs school children each Monday deposit amounts ranging from a few cents to several dollars.

DIRECTORS AGREED ON MOVE.

McAdoo Says They Could Not Make Good Impaired Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo issued late to-day the following statement as to the closing of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh and the First National Bank of McKeesport:

"The acting Comptroller of the Currency took charge of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh to-day because its directors at a meeting held in Pittsburgh yesterday expressed their inability to make good an impairment of its capital and decided that the wise thing for all interests was for the acting Comptroller to take the situation in hand."

"The Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, which has had the matter under consideration for several days, had in the meantime also decided that it was inexpedient to furnish the amount of assistance required to keep the bank going."

"This bank, which was handed down from the last Administration, has for some time been a sore spot in the local situation, and its liquidation became inevitable."

"The Kuhns of Pittsburgh were interested in the First-Second National Bank and also in the First National Bank of McKeesport. The latter also closed its doors as a result of the former's failure. The general banking situation in Pittsburgh is sound and no further trouble with banks is expected."

Comptroller Has No Alternative.

"The acting Comptroller has no alternative in the circumstances but to take charge of the First-Second National Bank in order to prevent the withdrawal of large accounts, which has already begun, and to secure for the small depositors equal treatment with the large ones. Everything will be done by the acting Comptroller to further prompt liquidation of the bank's assets so that the depositors may be paid with the least possible delay."

"The recent reports of the national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency show a sound and strong condition throughout the country. The failure of the Pittsburgh bank is simply a sporadic case of unsound banking and has no other significance."

Secretary McAdoo's latest report received this afternoon indicates that one-third of the bank's capital of \$3,400,000 is impaired.

It is understood that the statement of June 4 showed a deficiency in reserve of \$12,145,000.

It is said also that the statement of its condition published by the bank in the Pittsburgh papers differed materially from the sworn statement furnished the Comptroller of the Currency.

Court Holds Alleged Forger.

William H. Calder, 17 years old, of 52 Hamilton avenue, The Bronx, was held in \$1,000 bail by Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions yesterday for second degree forgery. It is alleged, that he forged checks in the name of Courtlandt Noel while employed by the law firm of Nicol, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller and started a travel. Detectives traced him through Detroit, Chicago and Denver to Los Angeles, where they arrested him.

Newshy's Home Gets \$32,244.

The Newshy's Lodging House and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum each heirs \$32,244 under the will of Judge Jaffred Butler, who died June 11, 1912. Mr. Butler had a net estate of \$90,368. He gave an annuity of \$900 to his niece Margaret Elizabeth Leach, and the Rev. Father Francis H. Wall, rector of the Church of the Holy Rosary, got \$2,000.

Carmichael Held in \$5,000 Bail.

Vivian L. Carmichael, National Guardsman, said to be the son of a wealthy English banker, who was arrested on Saturday, charged with filing false proof of loss after a fire in his home in Mer